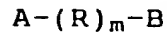


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

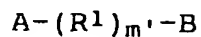
- Sub 1139*
1. A polypeptide having at least three acid residues derived from a strong acid.
 2. A polypeptide according to Claim 1, wherein each said acid residue is bound to a reactive group in an amino acid residue constituting the polypeptide.
 3. A polypeptide represented by the formula:



[I]

wherein m is an integer of 3 or more; at least three R's are, the same or different, independently an amino acid residue introducing a strong acid residue therein via a reactive group of the amino acid residue, and the rest of R's are, the same or different, an amino acid residue having no strong acid residue, each reactive group in each side chain of the amino acid residue being able to be protected; A is a hydrogen atom, a protective group of N-terminus or an acid residue derived from a strong acid; and B is a hydroxyl group or a protective group of C-terminus.

4. A polypeptide according to Claim 3, which is represented by the formula:



[II]

wherein R¹'s are, the same or different, independently an amino acid residue introducing a strong acid residue

thereinto via a reactive group of the amino acid residue; m' is an integer of 3 or more; and A and B are as defined in Claim 3.

5. A polypeptide according to Claim 3, which is represented by the formula:



wherein m' is an integer of 3 or more; at least three R^1 's are the same or different, independently an amino acid residue introducing a strong acid residue thereinto via a reactive group of the amino acid residue; each R^2 is an amino acid residue having no strong acid residue, each reactive group in each side chain of the amino acid residue being able to be protected; n is an integer of 1 or more; and A and B are as defined in Claim 3.

6. A combined product of the polypeptide of Claim 1 and a substance having affinity for an analyte to be measured in a sample derived from a living body.

7. A compound comprising the polypeptide of Claim 1, the N-terminus of which is bound through a spacer to a maleimido group.

8. A combined product of the compound of Claim 7 and a substance having a SH group and affinity for an analyte to be measured in a sample derived from a living body.

9. A compound comprising a maleimido group bound through a spacer to the N-terminus of the polypeptide of

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A34

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wherein D is a maleimido group; E is a spacer; and R, m and B are as defined in Claim 3.

10. A compound comprising a maleimido group bound through a spacer to the N-terminus of the polypeptide of Claim 4, said compound represented by the formula:



wherein D is a maleimido group; E is a spacer; and R¹, m' and B are as defined in Claim 4.

11. A compound comprising a maleimido group bound through a spacer to the N-terminus of the polypeptide of Claim 5, said compound represented by the formula:



wherein D is a maleimido group; E is a spacer; and R¹, R², m', n and B are as defined in Claim 5.

12. A reagent for measuring an analyte to be measured in a sample derived from a living body, which comprises a combined product of the polypeptide of Claim 1 and a substance having affinity for the analyte.

13. A reagent for measuring an analyte to be measured in a sample derived from a living body, which

comprises a combined product of the compound of Claim 7 and a substance having a SH group and affinity for an analyte to be measured in a sample derived from a living body.

reacting a sample derived from a living body
with a reagent of Claim 12,
separating the resulting complex, and
determining the amount of the living body
compound in the sample on the basis of the amount of the
complex.

16. A process according to Claim 15, wherein the method applying negative charge is a method using an anion exchanger.

18. A process for measuring a living body component which comprises

reacting a sample derived from a living body
with a reagent of Claim 13,
separating the resulting complex, and
determining the amount of the living body

19. A process according to Claim 18, wherein the separation of the resulting complex is conducted by a method applying negative charge.

20. A process according to Claim 19, wherein the method applying negative charge is a method using an anion exchanger.

21. A process according to Claim 19, wherein the separation of the resulting complex is conducted by using an anion exchanger, and a surfactant is added to an eluent used for the anion exchanger.